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WFTU CALLS FOR SOLIDARITY WITH CHILEAN PEOPLE

AU171204 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 16 Aug 83 p 2

[CTK report: "WFTU Declaration"]

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- The World Federation of Trade Unions [WFTU] issued a declaration in Prague yesterday on the recent events in Chile, which, among other things, stresses that the fourth Day of National Protest was another challenge of the working and Chilean people to the Pinochet regime and affirmed the longing of all social strata to reestablish democracy and freedom in Chile and do away with fascism. As in the past, the latest protest also had many forms. All were marked by sharp clashes with the police and military detachments. A total of 18,000 men were used to suppress the protest. Tanks and armed vehicles replied with violence to the demands of the working people to live absolutely freely in a democratic state. The harsh repressive actions, in which at least 24 persons were killed, including women and children, and more than 100 persons were injured and several hundred arrested, are evidence of the junta's reaction to the justified demands of the Chilean people. It is necessary to put an end to the bloodshed in Chile, to put an end to violence and fascism. Pinochet and his junta must be condemned by everybody, must be deprived of power, and must account for crimes committed against the Chilean people. The WFTU condemns the brutal course against demonstrators and reaffirms its solidarity wish the Chilean people and their struggle. It calls on the trade unions of the whole world to condemn the violence against Chilean patriots. It calls on them to do much more -- with concrete deeds to help the Chilean people to establish freedom and democracy -- "immediately."

PARTY DAILY ON TIES BETWEEN ARMY, PUBLIC

AU171416 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 11 Aug 83 p 1

[Editorial: "Let Us Further Strengthen the Ties and Cooperation Between the Army and Field"]

[Text] The party and Comrade Enver Hoxha have continually stressed the need to strengthen ties and cooperation between the Army and field as a principled and vitally important issue for implementing the party's military line in a revolutionary way, and for preserving and strengthening the popular nature of our Army and defense.

The party's political and ideological work, the efforts to practically implement the Central Committee's directives concerning the strengthening of Army-field ties have enabled the communists, cadres, and working masses everywhere to form a healthier opinion about defense problems, to extend their knowledge and evaluation of these problems, and to raise their interest in them. The question of militarily training the people in arms and strengthening their militant readiness is considered as inseparable from the efforts to implement tasks in the field of production, education, culture, science, and so forth. As a result, the ties and cooperation between the Army and field -- being understood more deeply -- have been further strengthened and extended, the military training of all structures in the free schools has been further improved, and the active Army cadres and units are becoming more closely tied and acquainted with the problems of socioeconomic development in the district or zone where they have been placed, thus successfully confronting the tasks set to strengthen the Army and the country's defense capability.

The results achieved once again prove the correctness of the party's directives and the measures it has taken to give the Army-field ties a deeper ideopolitical dimension and a more perfected organizational form. But, like everything else, the tasks to strengthen the country's defense capability are growing and becoming more complex. The imperialist-revisionist encirclement itself and the exacerbation of the international situation oblige us always to be vigilant, to be politically, ideologically, and militarily prepared in order to give the deserved answer to anyone who might dare touch our socialist homeland. Therefore, we are faced with the tasks of further strengthening and cementing the ties and cooperation between the Army and field in relation to all problems of the training and combat-readiness of the structures so that we can overcome the weaknesses and non-fulfillments that still are occurring in relation to these problems.

The realization of this task requires that the party organs and organizations, and their levers carry out more organized work to ensure that these ties and cooperation are not understood and implemented merely as organizational issues which simply involve contacts between individuals and cadres, coordination of common activities, and reciprocal information, but as issues of principled importance which derive from the popular nature of our Army and defense. Their objective is to realize -- through combined work -- the tasks set to raise combat capability, to uninterruptedly strengthen readiness, and revolutionize the military training of all the people.

This requires a high sense of responsibility, qualified and scientific work, and knowledge and understanding to struggle against monotonous and stereotyped training. This is achieved when we know well the requirements of the Military Art of People's Warfare; when we know the terrain, the weapons being used, the potential enemy, and everything that is necessary to confront any combat situation.

In this sphere, priority should be given to the units' tactical training as a synthesis of all other exercises, and as a complex and scientific issue which trains one physically, develops one's imagination, and encourages discussions between the cadres, soldiers, and volunteers for finding more favorable variants.

Strengthening ties and cooperation between the Army and field should be considered as closely tied to further raising the standard of work in the free military schools which are centers and bases for the people's military training. It should be considered in connection with the perfection of the organization and management of commanders and cadres' work in these schools, so that they qualitatively implement the training programs of the structures and cadres. Experience shows that persistent and increasingly positive results are achieved in those free military schools where all the military training of the structures is seriously evaluated. This is closely tied with the work and efforts of the party organizations and active cadres in the Army to inform the party organs and working collectives in the field of the results attained in training, and also of the weaknesses created, determining the means of overcoming these weaknesses.

Implementing the party's directives, the party committees, bureaus, and basic organizations in the field are now better and more concretely tackling the problems of the army and defense. Evaluating this as a duty above all other duties, they are struggling better every day against the underrating and shifting of responsibility, and they are raising the qualitative standard of the way in which they treat and solve problems related to strengthening militant readiness. Despite this, interest in these issues needs to be continuous. In the future too, the party organs and organizations in the field must treat defense issues with more authority. The point is that these issues should not merely appear as topics, but they should be well-studied and closely tied with training and combat-readiness. These issues should necessarily result from the problems themselves of the districts or military units; they should be carefully prepared in order to further advance work. Greater care should also be taken with people's physical training and with the preservation and maintenance of equipment, weapons, and material assets used by the volunteers and reserves. A wide field of ties and cooperation exists between the mass organizations in the Army and those in the districts, especially between the youth organizations. The strengthening of these ties should always lead to raising the effectiveness of the organizations' work for the youth's patriotic and revolutionary education and their further physical and military training. Another task is to incite and encourage initiatives and movements whose aim is to become perfectly acquainted with weapons and equipment, to study and creatively implement the requirements of the Military Art of People's Warfare, to know the terrain, and to know our people's militant traditions. These tasks are realized when we stand close by the youth organization in the military units and when we evaluate the great role played by the youth organization -- as the biggest organization in the Army -- in perfecting training and combat-readiness, and also when the district youth committees deal with key problems continually raised by the youth organizations and committees in the Army.

Correctly implementing in a revolutionary way the tasks set by the party to further strengthen the ties and cooperation between the Army and field is a major issue which the party organs and organizations and their levers should tackle to further raise the people's combat-readiness and training, and to further strengthen our socialist homeland's defense capability. The party's entire work should aim at creating deep convictions in the communists, cadres, and working masses for the vital necessity of these ties. It should also aim at taking concrete, ideopolitical, and organizational measures to practically realize tasks ensuing from these ties.

MINERAL INDUSTRIES EXCEED PRODUCTION PLAN

AU161424 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1230 GMT 16 Aug 83

[Summary] The copper miners and processors are distinguished for their results. "They have provided 3,000 more tons of copper ore than required by the 7-month plan; 600 tons of copper concentrate more than planned, and 500 tons more pyrite." Iron-nickel miners have also distinguished themselves by providing 8,000 tons more ore than planned for the 7-month period. Rock salt miners have provided about 200 tons more salt than planned and quartz miners 2,500 tons above plan. "During this period the collectives of these sectors have provided for export some thousands of tons of minerals above plan."

CHARTER 77 LETTER CALLS FOR USSR TROOP PULLOUT

LD171619 Hamburg DPA in German 1520 GMT 17 Aug 83

[Text] Vienna, 17 Aug (DPA) -- "Charter 77," the Czechoslovak civil rights movement, has called for the withdrawal of the Soviet troops stationed in Czechoslovakia since 1968. In an open letter to the Czechoslovak parliament on the 15th anniversary of the Warsaw Pact intervention against the Prague spring reform policy (21 August), it says that the time has come to review the agreement on the presence of Soviet troops that was made with the USSR at that time.

News of the letter became public in Vienna today. The letter says that it is questionable whether the reasons that are cited in the treaty for a "temporary" stationing of forces still apply. After last January's Warsaw Pact summit meeting in Prague, the question of the Soviet military presence has become still more topical. At its Prague meeting, the Warsaw Pact proposed a nonaggression pact with NATO.

In conclusion, the letter by "Charter-77" says that the withdrawal of forces could be a first step toward national reconciliation and cooperation in Czechoslovakia and would promote peace in central Europe.

FOJTIK RECEIVES CYPRIOT PARTY LEADER

LD172151 Prague CTK in English 1656 GMT 17 Aug 83

[Text] Prague [no date as received] -- Identical views on the necessity to step up the struggle for peace, against the arms race and for the continuation of the policy of detente were voiced by Czechoslovak and Cypriot party officials here on Wednesday.

During their talks, Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium Alternate Member and Central Committee Secretary Jan Fojtik and General Secretary of the Progressive Party of the Working People of Cyprus (AKEL) Ezekias Papaioannou confirmed the unity of views of the two parties and mutual wish to further deepen the relations between the two parties. The Czechoslovak side expressed full support for the struggle of Cypriot progressive forces for a just settlement of the Cyprus issue on the basis of respect for the country's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND MARKS BERLIN WALL ANNIVERSARY

LD130913 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0205 GMT 13 Aug 83

[Text] Berlin, 13 Aug (ADN) -- To mark the 22nd anniversary of the securing of the GDR's state border with West Berlin and the FRG, NEUES DEUTSCHLAND publishes an editorial on Saturday under the heading "The 13th of August". Here is the text:

"True to its historical responsibility, the GDR will always act as a mainstay of peace in the heart of Europe, on the dividing line between socialism and capitalism, between the alliances of the Warsaw Pact and NATO." This statement was made by Erich Honecker at the opening of the 7th Gymnastics and Sports Festival and the 9th Childrens' and Youth Spartakiad in Leipzig. He added: "Peace is the most important thing for us. We are doing everything to ensure that it will be maintained for the mothers and fathers and daughters, sons, and grandchildren."

The principle that nothing is more important than peace has been the guideline of the GDR's foreign policy from the very beginning. The date 13 August 1961 plays an important role in this policy. At that time, 22 years ago, our republic and its allies repulsed a dangerous attack on peace in Europe. On that day we took the GDR's state border with West Berlin under firm contol and strengthened the border with the FRG. Thus, a carefully planned attack was foiled. It was part of an imperialist strategy that was worked out and implemented as a result of World War II. It made provisions for several operations.

First, the Western Zones of occupation were to be isolated from progressive influences emanating from the Soviet Zone. Then, German imperialism was to be revived economically, politically, and militarily on the territory it retained. Finally, there were plans to destroy socialist Germany and incorporate it into the imperialist FRG. This very operation was to be carried out in the summer of 1961. How was it implemented? The open border, in particular, was used to damage our country and bleed it economically. Border provocations and diversionary acts abounded. The FRG secret service and the imperialist mass media used every opportunity to sow unrest in the GDR. When the high point had been reached, "order" -- naturally capitalist order -- was to be established. In this the Bundeswehr stood ready, its forces already trained in maneuvers.

In this situation it was our national and international duty to reliably protect socialism, rescue peace, and, to this end, make the GDR's western border -- also the border of the socialist community -- inviolable. In this we acted in agreement with the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact states, which actively supported us. The action was very thoroughly prepared and was carried out resolutely. Together with militant groups of the working class, border police and People's Police, the National People's Army secured the border. The image is still before us, and is no doubt also still before the imperialist instigators of "Day X": At the Brandenburg Gate our fighters formed a thick cordon. Here, as an FRG paper wrote, the Bundeswehr was to have moved in with "fife and drum". This dream faded into thin air.

What was the outcome of our action? Above all the danger of war that emanated from the aggressive threats of the imperialist agitators in the FRG was banned. This date led to a new situation far beyond the immediate area of the event. Progress was made in implementing the principles of international law related to respect for sovereignty, noninterference, and the inviolability of borders. These, in turn, were elementary conditions for progress in peaceful coexistence. The Basic Treaty between the GDR and the FRG was signed in 1972; the European system of treaties as a whole came into being; and the Helsinki Final Act was signed in 1976.

Imperialist forces have once again embarked on a course of confrontation. They are pursuing an adventurist policy of arms escalation. They are planning the stationing of new U.S. nuclear weapons in the FRG and other West European states. Their aim is to destroy the approximate military balance between East and West and to achieve military superiority, in order to blackmail the socialist states from a "position of strength". They are playing irresponsibly with concepts of an allegedly limitable and winnable nuclear war. These plans threaten not only European, but also world peace. We, the Soviet Union, the GDR, and all other states in the socialist community, have the duty to do everything in our power to defend peace. In this we are not alone. It is mankind that does not want to go down in a nuclear inferno. It wants no new U.S. missiles, but disarmament in East and West on the basis of equality and equal security. It wants to live without fear of war. And the nuclear catastrophe can be prevented, provided that all peace forces, of whom our socialist community is the strongest, act in unison.

At their Moscow meeting the highest representatives of the socialist countries made an appeal that no time should be lost in guaranteeing peace. They have committed themselves to practical steps to avert the danger of war and have submitted corresponding proposals to the NATO countries. The key question is the mutual renunciation of the use of military force and the maintenance of peaceful relations.

This also directly affects relations between the GDR and the FRG. No one in Bonn must close his eyes to the fact that the stationing of U.S. nuclear first-strike weapons in the FRG will seriously hamper relations between the two German states. We stand by all those who say: better to re-negotiate [nachverhandeln] than "to modernize arms". Those who believe that they can achieve military superiority over socialism are wrong. As Erich Honecker said in Leipzig, our countries will not allow a situation in which the danger of world war could emanate again from German soil, from FRG soil. Together they muster all their strength to protect peace and foil the plans of those who want to undermine it.

On 13 August 1961 the GDR did a great deed for the maintenance of peace. A secure border is one of the most important guarantees of peace in view of the imperialist policy of confrontation and the continuing rampant revanchism in the FRG. It is part of the sovereignty of every state; it serves to prevent any interference in its internal affairs; it promotes the development of peaceful coexistence among states of different social orders. It is a guarantee for the further stable development of the GDR, our socialist fatherland.

MUECKENBERGER RECEIVES VIETNAM'S TRAN KIEN

AU161852 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 12 Aug 83 p 2

[Summary] Berlin (ADN) -- "On Thursday Erich Mueckenberger, member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the Central Party Control Commission, received for talks at the Central Committee house a study delegation of the Vietnam Communist Party [CPV] under the leadership of Tran Kien, secretary of the CPV and chairman of the Control Commission of the CPV Central Committee."

Erich Mueckenberger gave an account of the implementation of the decisions of the 10th SED Congress and of the 6th session of the SED Central Committee.

Tran Kien conveyed the cordial greetings of Le Duan, CPV Central Committee general secretary, to Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and GDR State Council chairman, which were just as cordially reciprocated.

In the course of the talks, Tran Kien explained the struggle of the CPV and the Vietnamese working people for the implementation of the decisions of the fifth party congress and for the reliable protection of Socialist Vietnam.

"Participating in the talks, which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, were Heinz Juch, member of the Central Committee and deputy chairman of the Central Party Control Commission, other members of the Central Party Control Commission, and Phan Van Kim, ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

PRC CONTACTS WITH USSR, BLOC 'ENCOURAGING'

LD171145 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 16 Aug 83

[By unidentified commentator]

[Summary] The general secretary of the Communist Party of China told Japanese journalists in Beijing that he hopes for a normalization of relations with the USSR.

"The statement of the general secretary of the CPC, even if guarded, is worthy of attention, if only because in the recent past lower-ranking Chinese leaders have made a series of similar statements about the possibility and necessity of improving Soviet-Chinese relations. And they have not only made statements. In the latest months China and Soviet Union have exchanged more economic, cultural, journalist, sports and scientific delegations than in the past 20 years put together. For instance, a leading Soviet soccer team has just arrived in China for a tour, something without precedent in the past 2 decades. In 3 weeks' time Kapitsa, USSR deputy foreign affairs minister, is to leave for Beijing in response to an official invitation, and a month later -- once again in Beijing -- Soviet-Chinese talks on the normalization of relations will be resumed."

"On the other hand, however, it can not be ignored that, in spite of the tension over Taiwan, the Chinese leaders are also talking about improving relations with Washington. Weinberger, U.S. secretary of defense, is expected in Beijing in September, and there is even talk about a Reagan visit. And it is also true that Beijing continues to link the settlement of relations with the Soviet Union with conditions that Moscow cannot accept. China's signs of rapprochement with the Soviet Union and the other European socialist countries must not be overestimated; however, they can provide a basis for a certain cautious optimism. After the tension and confrontation which lasted over 2 decades and which degenerated into a serious armed border conflict in 1969, the signs of improvement, the talks about the need for normalization, the efforts to have discussions -- which may for once not be like the deaf talking to the deaf -- are perhaps encouraging after all."

HONECKER-LED GDR DELEGATION TRAVELS TO KRAKOW

Visits Coal Mines

LD171651 Warsaw PAP in English 1510 GMT 17 Aug 83

[Text] Warsaw 17 Aug -- The GDR party-state delegation led by General Secretary of the SED CC, Chairman of GDR Council of State Erich Honecker, now on an official visit of friendship to Poland, paid a visit to the working people of Silesia and the Dabrowa Gornicza region today. The GDR guests saw the Czerwona Gwardia Ward Coal Mine in Czeladz where later they had a friendship meeting with representatives of miners and crews of other enterprises. The GDR party-state delegation was hosted by representatives of the authorities of the Katowice Voivodship.

The guests were accompanied by: President of the Council of State Henryk Jablonski, member of the Political Bureau, PUWP CC Secretary Jozef Czyrek; Member of the PUWP CC Political Bureau, Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski; PUWP CC Secretary Waldemar Swirgon; Vice-Premier Zbigniew Madej and head of the PUWP CC Foreign Department Czeslaw Dega.

Later this morning the party and state delegation of the GDR with Erich Honecker arrived in the Czerwona Gwardia Colliery in Czeladz, Katowice Voivodship, where the guests received a cordial welcome.

At a meeting at the colliery's technical organization club the guests acquainted themselves with the history of the mine, the revolutionary and patriotic traditions of the Zaglebie Daborwskie coal basin, as well as the present production results of the mine and problems of its crew.

The SED General Secretary Erich Honecker was shown around some sections of the colliery and in direct discussions with miners he showed interest in the work conditions and production results of the colliery and the whole Polish mining industry.

After visiting the mine, Erich Honecker with accompanying persons attended a meeting of friendship held in a festively decorated sports hall in Czeladz.

The meeting attracted over a thousand of miners' representatives from the Sosnowiec association of collieries.

The GDR party-state delegation was cordially welcomed by miners in their gala uniforms, representatives of the city authorities, and social and youth organizations.

Rally Held

LD171542 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1410 GMT 17 Aug 83

[Text] Katowice, 17 Aug (ADN) -- An enthusiastic rally of firm friendship and fraternal solidarity between the peoples of the GDR and Polish People's Republic brought together the GDR party and state delegation, led by Erich Honecker, with over 2,000 miners from 11 mines in the Sosnowiec mining district and from other plants in the Katowice Voivodship.

Erich Honecker and the other guests, accompanied by State Council Chairman Henryk Jablonski and other members of Polish party and state leadership, were given an enthusiastic welcome in Czeladz Recreation Center.

In a militant atmosphere, the revolutionary traditions of the German and Polish workers' class and their Marxist-Leninist parties came alive again. The rally strongly reaffirmed the alliance between the two countries in the community of socialist states.

The friendship rally got underway with the GDR and Polish national anthems. The director of the Association of Miners from the Katowice region, Franciszek Gazdzik, welcomed the guests. He described the visit by the delegation, led by Erich Honecker, to this mining center as a reflection of high esteem both for the efforts of the miners to strengthen their socialist states and for the fact that the miners will always honor the internationalist olidarity between the two countries' working classes.

Henryk Jablonski described the joint struggle by the Polish People's Republic and the GDR with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community of states as being of exceptional importance for securing peace. He drew attention to the dangers linked with the siting of new U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe for the security and peace of People's Poland and the GDR. "For our voice to carry weight in the international arena, we must be strong politically, economically, and culturally," he said. This is the goal served by the close cooperation between the Warsaw Pact states, the further development of economic relations between the CEMA countries, and the consolidation of ideological solidarity in the socialist community.

Jablonski Speech to Miners

LD171522 Warsaw PAP in English 1400 GMT 17 Aug 83

[Text] Warsaw 17 Aug -- President of the Council of State Henryk Jablonski delivered a speech at a meeting with coal mines crews at Czeladz, Katowice Voivodship, today.

The Katowice Voivodship has been chosen as the first ground for a direct meeting of the party-state delegation of the German Democratic Republic with the Polish working class, Henryk Jablonski said.

Of course, this choice is not accidental. For it is here where the basic source of energy for the entire national economy is born, here is the biggest centre of Polish industry. These could be sufficient reasons to invite the guests from the German Democratic Republic, our important and valuable economic partner, to this very voivodship.

But there is yet another reason which should be mentioned right now when the destinies of international detente are shaken, and Europe faces the threat of deployment of extremely dangerous American weapons on its territory.

In case of a conflict, the German Democratic Republic and Poland would be the closest traget of their disastrous strike. It should be added that also without war life under such a constant menace cannot be recognized as normal in international relations.

Therefore, the ideologically-motivated struggle for peace and disarmament carried out in the interest of entire mankind by our and other socialist countries rallied round the Soviet Union assumes particular significance for both our friendly countries.

Against the background of this general situation, it is even more apparent how positive was the historical fact of establishing the German Democratic Republic, the first German state of working people. The Socialist Unity Party of Germany, the heir of the best traditions of the left workers' movement, is the GDR's political driving force.

These traditions include, among other things, the friendly cooperation of German and Polish Communists long before the Second World War.

The Communist Party of Germany was courageous enough to oppose the nationalist policy of the reich's state authorities and the hostile to Poland position of bourgeois parties. It demanded equal rights for the Polish language at schools, offices and courts in the Polish populated territories some of which are now part of the Katowice Viovodship," Jablonski continued. [quotation marks as received]

When the chauvinism in Germany grew stronger, when Hitler prepared himself for assuming full power and when more and more dangerous rumble of upcoming war began to resound, the KPBP leader Ernst Thaelmann in his speech delivered in Zabrze, on July 17, 1983 appealed: "If it is to be war, it should be a struggle of Polish and German workers against common exploiters, against Polish and German fascism and its supporters".

Not long afterwards, in January 1933, a congress of freedom, organized by joint Polish-German committee, was held in Gliwice. The resolution adopted at the congress called on the proletariat of the two nations to undertake common struggle for national and social liberation.

The memory of those events at the former Polish-German border constitutes still another reason giving grounds for invitation of the GDR delegation to the Katowice Viovodship.

Joint efforts of the Polish and German left foreseeing the evil future could not halt the progress of fascism. Two great forces in Germany supported Hitler, bourgeois governments of Western countries did not interfere, so he could freely realize his plans. The Polish Government cherished the illusions that thanks to the non-aggression pact it would avoid the war, but when it turned out an illusion and the threat of armed invasion grew real, the government was not able to draw correct conclusions, rejecting the possibility of basing itself on the Soviet Union.

We know well how it ended, the war's death toll and the price we had to pay for the liberation of the homeland. But as a consequence of the joint struggle of anti-fascist forces we have today socialist Poland and the friendly German Democratic Republic.

(?Our) western border is no longer a frontier separating two hostile states. It is -- as it has been called with honour -- a border of friendship and peace. Both our countries are united by an alliance and friendship with the main power of peace forces in the world -- the Soviet Union.

Today we may jointly oppose to any threats to the implementation of the idea of international detente and jointly demand halting of the arms race, in order to design great sums spent on it for the good of people of peaceful work.

To have our voice respected in the world's international arena we must be strong in a political, economic and cultural way. Close cooperation of the Warsaw Treaty member states, development of economic ties of member states of the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance, strengthening of ideological unity of the socialist countries, and in their frames comprehensive, tightening friendly cooperation between the Polish People's Republic and the German Democratic Republic, serve to (?advance) this cause.

It is developing on the party and state platform, and on the national scale as well as at the levels of individual regions, cities, factories, schools and cultural-educational institutions. An example of this is also the Katowice Voivodship, linked by the ties of friendship with the Halle region.

We have remarkable achievements in this area, but we have to keep striving for their constant enhancement because in the tightening of our fraternal collaboration not only we see the factor consolidating both our countries' potentials but also ever larger opportunities to influence the developments in Europe.

Let us, therefore, extend our heartfelt welcome to the official delegation of our friends from the German Democratic Republic, led by former prisoner of Hitlerite prisons, general secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, president of the GDR'S Council of State, Comrade Erich Honecker, Henryk Jablonski concluded.

Honecker Addresses Miners

LD171407 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0955 GMT 17 Aug 83

[Address by Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the GDR Council of State at a meeting with miners at the Czerwona Gwardia Coal Mine recreation center in Czeladz, Silesia -- live; Honecker speaking in German, fading into Polish translation]

[Text] Dear Comrade Henryk Jablonski, dear Polish comrades and friends. On behalf of the GDR party and state delegation I thank you from the bottom of my heart for the magnificent reception accorded to us, in your voivodship. It gives me great joy to convey to you fraternal, combat greetings from the working class and all the working people of our country and, above all from your class comrades, the partner district of Halle. [applause]

We are glad to be the guests of Katowice Voivodship. It is known far beyond the borders of your country as an important industrial center. It also occupies an important position in economic relations between the GDR and the Polish People's Republic. More than 20 percent of our country's imports from Poland come from the Katowice region. This, too, bears witness to the high potential of the local industry.

The few hours we have spent in your voivodship have already given us many impressions. During our visit to the Czerwona Gwardia Coal Mine we had the opportunity of seeing the efforts being made by miners and steelworkers in the field of implementing the ambitious tasks set in the current year's plan.

It was with great pride that we were told that already more than 100 million metric tonnes of coal had been extracted in the first 6 months of this year. We share your joy at results such as these; we know how great the significance of the black gold is for the national economy, its export potential, and for strengthening further socialism in Poland.

Dear Polish friends, through this visit to your country we wish to strengthen the ties of friendship and cooperation which have linked our states and nations for almost 4 decades.

Talks with the leading representatives of People's Poland are characterized by a unanimous desire to develop our relations to the benefit of both nations, and to strengthen our community in the struggle to consolidate peace. We are unanimous that everything has to be done to deepen constantly the fraternal alliance with the USSR and other socialist community states. This constitutes a stable basis for a propitious development and a foundation for our cooperation, which is becoming ever closer.

During our talks we were able to attain a positive balance. On the basis of the accords reached in Berlin in March 1982 with Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, the development of cooperation between our states, neighboring with each other, proceeds in the desired direction.

Our parties maintain contacts at all levels and these contacts are full of trust. They constitute a source of impulses that decide the shape of our cooperation. An extensive exchange of opinions, carried out in many fields, makes for a better understanding of the tasks implemented by the partner, [word indistinct] of agreeing on what has to be done further. The visit to your voivodship, likewise, creates a valuable opportunity for this.

In many fields the fruits of our cooperation are visible. An example of this is furnished by the economic relations which traditionally are of great importance for the development of our countries and thus of their citizens. Varied ties have taken shape among many GDR and Polish People's Republic workplaces. They reflect the high degree to which our national economies are linked. We wish to use their potential and opportunities with even greater efficiency for the sake of mutually advantageous cooperation.

We are particularly keen to deepen the friendship between our young people. As is known, this summer we are making welcome 100,000 Polish boys and girls -- pupils, students, and young workers who are on vacation in our country.

Most of them have already returned from the GDR with a strengthened conviction that socialism provides young people with the feeling of security and good prospects, and that in a socialist community confidence is shown in young people and great responsibilities are entrusted in them.

Similar experiences are being gathered by 35,000 young people from our republic who are on vocation in People's Poland. Thus the bonds which link our nations are becoming a direct experience. A great youth rally held at the beginning of July in Zgorzelec, the meeting of young parliamentarians in Goerlitz and their joint appeal addressed to the young people of Europe have demonstrated to the whole world that the young generations from GDR and People's Poland are (?united) by (?a common) desire to continue the revolutionary traditions of the joint struggle of their fathers against imperialism and war, for the agreement of nations and social progress, and for making a permanent contribution to the work for the preservation of peace.

Dear comrades and friends, the alliance of our states and nations has withstood all attempts against it. Also in the future, we are sure of this, it will pass the test as an important factor in the unity and cohesion of the socialist community and as a pillar of stability and security in Europe. It is even more significant today because the main need is to reverse the threat of a nuclear war and to provide a peaceful future on our planet. More than ever before the matter of war and peace is on today's agenda.

Full responsibility for the worsening of the international situation lies with the most aggressive circles of the United States and NATO, who are conducting an adventurist policy of intensifying rearmament and confrontation. Imperialism makes no secret of its plans, plans full of contempt for humanity, of a first nuclear strike and a war which can allegedly be won, a so-called limited nuclear war. It undertakes ever expanding armaments programs thus exposing a will to destroy the balance of forces and achieve military superiority over socialism.

Imperialism interferes without scruples in the internal affairs of other countries. The stubborn and hopeless attempts to blackmail People's Poland through undertaking steps such as sanctions or boycotts and dictating to it the directions for further development, constitute an example of this.

In a situation such as this, the nations of the world can see with greater clarity the continuity and consistency of the peace efforts of the socialist community. At their latest meeting in Moscow, party and state leaders of socialist countries stressed their resolve to oppose with all resoluteness the imperialist policy of war and to arrest the process of mankind sliding toward nuclear disaster. Again they put forward proposals to steer the course of international events back to detente and to make relations among states healthier.

However, a realistic approach and a sincere readiness to have agreements on the part of the West is absolutely necessary to this end.

Europe has twice during the current century been the venue of horrible wars, unleashed by German imperialism. They brought immeasurable suffering to nations, the Polish nation in particular. The world's two mightiest military coalitions face each other on our continent. This is why the most important issue today is to lessen the possibility of a nuclear confrontation precisely in this region, to maintain the principle of equality and equal security, and to prevent an aggravation of it [as heard] through the deployment of new American first-strike weapons.

Therefore it is an urgent matter, dictated by the present time, to conclude an agreement that would (?ban) deployment of new American nuclear missiles in West European countries and would also provide for an appropriate reduction in the medium-range weaponry already stockpiled in Europe.

The current development of international relations confirms that the proposals put forward in Prague and Moscow continue to be topical and urgent in the extreme. They correspond to the vital interests of peoples. Dear Polish comrades, we can assure you that the GDR, in a lasting alliance with the USSR, the Polish People's Republic, and other fraternal states will, in the future, continue to do all in its power to make the constructive policy of peace pursued by the socialist community a reality.

The GDR bears in mind, above all else, the particular obligation that states that everything should be done so that war never again emanates from German soil.

We maintain our demands addressed to the FRG that it should examine its position regarding the question of deployment of new U.S. missiles and discharge the lofty responsibility, borne by both German states, for the preservation of peace. If U.S. nuclear weapons appear in Europe, it will be tantamount to a serious escalation of the threat of war.

Therefore, we are at one with all those who, on behalf of mankind, which must not be allowed to perish, demand: Down with NATO's missile resolution! Together with you, dear Polish friends, we state: Those who undermine political and territorial realities in Europe constitute a serious threat to peace and security on our continent.

Supporting ourselves with the close alliance with other fraternal states, we unswervingly represent a view that the peace border on the Odra and Nysa is also protected on the Laba and Werra.

Dear Polish comrades and friends: The most important contribution to securing peace lies in the universal strengthening of socialism. Understanding this fact defines the activities of the working people of our country in their daily work aimed at the implementation of the tasks adopted by the 10th SED Congress. This applies in particular to social issues, national economy, science, learning, and culture, as well as the tasks connected with protecting of socialism against any attempts [as heard] by imperialism. We know to what extent the successful development of socialism depends on the development of its economic potential. In order to secure, and gradually increase, the already-achieved level of the material and cultural life of the nation, we devote special attention to (?every) increase of the results in the national economy.

Here we are dealing with objective, new criteria. That is why the GDR working people undertake to further increase productivity with decreased consumption of power and materials, and better use of existing potentials. We have set ourselves huge goals in this sphere. The major role in their implementation is played by the use of achievements of science and technology.

It is in this spirit that the economic strategy of our party is directed toward the tasks that will have to be solved in the GDR in the 1980's

All this serves the cause of the strengthening of socialism and the good of the nation. The GDR working people fight for high results within the framework of socialist labor competition organized by the trade unions to honor Karl Marx.

In all issues concerning the struggle for better results in the national economy, we are always guided by this: Use of the new capabilities on the way toward intensification will be as successful as the successful deepening and development of the socialist economic integration with fraternal socialist countries, particularly cooperation with the Soviet Union.

We are deeply convinced that with the joint forces of the countries of socialism, it is possible to master all important economic, scientific, and technological tasks of the present and future.

Dear Polish comrades and friends: I must say we are greatly impressed with the results achieved by your Red Guard Mine. Young miners who surfaced today reported to us that apart from today's tasks, they also implemented more (?tasks). This is the spirit that enlivens the work not just in our country, but also in yours, and that constitutes a correct precept for the development of the welfare and success of the nations of the two countries. On behalf of the party and state delegations of the GDR, I wish to congratulate you sincerely on these high results achieved here, in the sector that is so vital to the national economy.

This contributes to the strengthening of the people's power and the preservation of peace. It is my opinion that this is the most important task of the present time, which we must resolve jointly. [applause]

Setting off on the return path to my country I can tell you that, most of all, we will take back with us the conviction that we met here good friends and unswerving comrades in the struggle. At the same time we feel strengthened in our conviction that the Polish working class, led by the PZPR, will successfully resolve all the problems facing it and will strengthen socialism in People's Poland.

I would like to assure you that the working class of the GDR and its Marxist-Leninist Party will continue to stand faithfully and unfailingly at the side of socialist Poland. We wish you all, comrades, many successes for the good of socialism, peace and cooperation.

One speaker said that [words indistinct] pleased that many young people could spend vacations in the GDR, (?in Halle). I can say [words indistinct] we are very pleased how warmly your young people were received by our GDR youth. It was moving to see the farewells when they were returning to Poland. [passage indistinct] In many cases young Polish people worked better than the GDR youth.

We found it difficult to watch the sad partings of [German and Polish] youth and children. During our talks in Warsaw with Comrades Jaruzelski, Jablonski, and other comrades, we stated that if Polish children and youths enjoyed their stay in the GDR and if also our youth enjoyed their stay in people's Poland, then we shall organize such visits again in 1984. [long applause]

Trade unions are coming into being and developing. They contribute considerably in developments of our countries. [passage indistinct] [long applause]

We believe that (?this) will serve to deepen links between the working class of People's Poland and the GDR. We shall act according to the slogan: The dogs bark, but the convoy moves on -- toward socialism, towards peace. [long applause]

Dear comrades and friends! Long live fraternal friendship and cooperation of our parties, states, and nations! Long live our common unswerving alliance with the USSR and other states of the socialist community. Long live socialism and peace! [long applause]

Delegation Honored at Banquet

LD171947 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1629 GMT 17 Aug 83

[Text] Katowice, 17 Aug (ADN) -- At the end of the visit by the GDR party and state delegation to Katowice Voivodship, Voivoda Lieutenant General Roman Paszkowski gave a banquet in honor of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State. Roman Paszkowski and Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, proposed toasts to the fraternal alliance between the two peoples and countries.

The voivoda said that from the outset the voivodship has cultivated fraternal contacts with the first socialist German state. For many years there has been close cooperation and a lively exchange of experience with Halle (Bezirk) in the GDR. The socialist development of the two countries and the well-being of their peoples have been the object of their cooperation. In the grim months when the building of socialism in Poland was under attack from antisocialist forces at home and abroad, the aid, understanding, and moral and material support of the comrades, the people of the GDR, were of great value for us. They are proof of the internationalist alliance linking the countries of the socialist community.

Guenter Mittag said in his toast: "We see our visit to People's Poland as a token of the fraternal relations between the GDR and the Polish People's Republic. It affirms our shared determination to consolidate our alliance which has proved itself over the years." He added: The GDR and the Polish People's Republic have a great responsibility for safeguarding peace in Europe, exposed to growing dangers by the imperialist policy of the arms buildup and confrontation, particularly of the United States. Our joint action, in close conjunction with the Soviet Union and the other states of the socialist community, helps to hold out to the nations of Europe a prospect for arms limitation and disarmament in line with the proposals contained in the Prague Declaration of the Warsaw Pact states and the statement issued at the meeting of their leaders in Moscow last June."

"We are still full of the impressions of the meeting with miners of the Sosnowiec field and the 'Red Guard' coal mine," he continued. We admire the great efforts the miners are making to increase output. It will help to strengthen socialism in the Polish People's Republic.

In conclusion he said that life in the GDR is dominated by the implementation of the decisions of the 10th SED Congress. In Karl Marx year the GDR working people are waging a great struggle for higher output. The socialist competition conducted by the trade union is proving a major factor in tapping new reserves in order to secure and gradually expand material and cultural living standards even under the conditions of the sharp international class contest.

After the banquet Erich Honecker signed the voivodship's book of honor. The delegation has been impressively shown, he wrote, with what creative vigor the Katowice working people are toiling to strengthen the economy under PZPR leadership. The close alliance of the GDR and People's Poland and their Marxist-Leninist parties is an important factor in strengthening the positions of socialism and securing peace.

A large crowd greeted Erich Honecker and the members of his delegation with stormy applause outside the voivodship administration building. Posters at the front of the building bore the legend "Friendly Alliance -- Fraternal Cooperation" in German and Polish.

Return to Warsaw

LD171855 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1646 GMT 17 Aug 83

[Text] Warsaw, 17 Aug (ADN) -- The GDR party and state delegation returned to the Polish capital this evening from its visit to Katowice Voivodship. Erich Honecker and the delegation members, who are accompanied on their journey by State Council Chairman Henryk Jablonski, were given a cordial farewell at Krakow-Balice Airport by representatives of the PZPR and the state organs of Katowice and Krakow Voivodships.

Visits Steelworks

LD180916 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0900 GMT 18 Aug 83

[Text] Warsaw -- The third day of the stay of the GDR party and state delegation in Poland began with a visit to Warszawa Steelworks. Erich Honecker is being accompanied by Wojciech Jaruzelski. Plenary talks of the Polish and GDR delegations will continue today at the Central Committee building.

OFFICIAL MENTIONS TRADE 'PROBLEMS' WITH GDR

AU171238 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 15 Aug 83 pp 1,2

[Interview with Wladyslaw Gwiazda, undersecretary of state for foreign trade by Tomasz Bartoszewicz: "Polish-GDR Economic Relations -- Prospects for Cooperation" -- date, place not given]

[Excerpts] [Bartoszewicz] Minister, how would you describe most briefly the present state of Polish-GDR economic relations?

[Gwiazda] Next to the Soviet Union, the GDR is our biggest trade partner. The 1983 trade protocol provides for a turnover of R1,591,100,000, of which R680.5 million accounts for our exports to the GDR and R911.3 million for GDR exports to our country. The difference results mainly from our transit railroad services for the GDR. The economic relations between our countries continue to develop favorably, but not without certain problems. For example, in the past few years we have noted a certain inconsistency in the development of our trade relations. Whereas in the first half of the seventies our mutual trade continued to grow at a very fast rate, in 1976-79 this rate began to falter, and in 1980-82 the value of the turnover was reduced quite considerably.

Of course, we realize that our economic crisis has greatly undermined our credibility as a partner in mutual cooperation. That is why we are doing all we can to regain our position as a credible partner. For example, we believe that the implementation of our export obligations recorded in the 1983 trade protocol has greatly improved in recent months with regard to the level and consistency of our deliveries.

[Bartoszewicz] However, this does not mean that Polish-GDR economic relations are free from various problems?

[Gwiazda] It goes without saying that our economic relations continue to reflect what is taking place in the national economies of our two countries. That is why, for example, one of the basic present tasks with regard to our mutual relations is to make allowances for the changing structure of our mutual needs. One reason for this is the investments curbs and austerity programs in our two countries.

The need to further stimulate our economic links in coproduction and production specialization is also a basic issue of our economic relations with the GDR. In 1980 we had 173 coproduction and specialization accords with the GDR, but there are fewer of them now, unfortunately.

[Bartoszewicz] These issues will no doubt be discussed during the coming visit of Erich Honecker at the head of the GDR party-state delegation.

[Gwiazda] This visit will be a continuation of the summit dialogue initiated last spring. Personally, I expect that economic problems will be an important element of the talks, to which our ministry attaches great hopes.

[Bartoszewicz] It can therefore be assumed that these talks will have a crucial impact on Polish-GDR economic cooperation up to the end of the eighties...

[Gwiazda] I am convinced that the decisions made at the summit will be a fundamental directive for the planning bodies, which continue to coordinate socioeconomic plans, and that this will be reflected in trade protocols and contracts. These decisions will also be a directive for the entire economic apparatus dealing with the cooperation with the GDR.

U.S. CONGRESSMAN LONG LEADS DELEGATION

Meets with Jaruzelski

LD171724 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 17 Aug 83

[Text] General Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of Ministers, has received a group of members of the U.S. House of Representatives, which is on a visit to Poland. The group is headed by Clarence Long.

Deputy Premier Janusz Obodowski, Finance Minister Stanislaw Nieckarz, and Deputy Foreign Minister Jozef Wiejacz, took part in the meeting. Herbert Wilgis, U.S. charge d'affaires ad interim, was also present.

Sejm Speaker Receives Delegation

LD171910 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 17 Aug 83

[Text] Sejm speaker Stanislaw Gucwa has received members of the U.S. House of Representatives. The delegation also includes representatives of commissions on banking, finance, foreign trade and monetary policies. [sentence as heard]

In the afternoon, Foreign Minister Tadeusz Nestorowicz and Deputy Foreign Minister Jozef Wiejacz received the U.S. representatives. Both conversations dealt, among other things, with the current state of Polish-U.S. relations and with certain international problems.

The Polish side criticized the policy of economic restrictions, interference in internal affairs, and propaganda aggression, pursued by the U.S. Administration toward Poland. It is only a halt in the continuation of this unfriendly policy that can create conditions for normalization and improvement of relations between the two states.

WALESA'S COMMENTS TO U.S. SENATORS CRITICIZED

LD171906 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 17 Aug 83

[Commentary by Marek Baranski]

[Text] During recent years each of us could find out what the U.S. Administration means when they use words about traditional friendship between the United States and Poland. President Reagan is waging several wars against us: hard currency, technology, airlines, and over herrings and even chickens. Our authorities have condemned and resolutely dissociated themselves from such methods, because these methods are immoral from every point of view. The hierarchy of the Polish Church is of the same opinion. The pope also said he was against the sanctions.

Very varied opinions on the subject prevail in Western countries and the United States. At the end of his stay in Poland our recent guest, Senator Christopher Dodd, participated in a press conference at Okecie Airport. Commenting on his talks with representatives of our country's authorities on the subject of the sanctions, he enunciated a sentence, and I quote: I would not like to give the impression that I am for maintaining them. [unquote] At the same conference, however, Senator Dodd also said that he had come across the opinion that the sanctions are necessary. This opinion has been expressed by Walesa.

Of course, all of the Western press and radio stations that broadcast in Polish immediately mentioned it: On 10 August Radio Free Europe mentioned it, and on 11 and 12 August, the BBC. This might seem strange, to say the least. After all, we are talking here about a man who not such a long time ago proclaimed that his activities are merely dictated by his concern for the homeland's welfare and the prosperity of the workers. It transpires, however, that Walesa has again voiced his support for the sanctions against Poland, and not for the first time. (Walery Lorwinski), head of the Gdansk branch of the Polish Air Lines LOT, witnessed another meeting that was attended by Walesa. This was not the first time Lech Walesa met with representatives of the U.S. Administration:

[Begin (Lorwinski) recording] At the end of June of the current year there was a meeting in Gdansk with Senator Schreiber, who was a guest of LOT. He and his family stayed in Gdansk. I look after them as part of my professional functions. During that meeting questions were asked about the possible lifting of sanctions against Poland and economic cooperation between Poland and the United States. I was taken aback by Mr Walesa's reply. He stated that the sanctions should be stepped up. His stance as regards economic cooperation was also negative, and he declared that in its current situation, our country could not guarantee that the borrowed money could be repaid. [end recording]

Walesa's American predilections were explained by the ABC television network. Reporting Walesa's meeting with Senator Dodd, they said that the talk took place through an interpreter from the American Embassy. Walesa said: I feel like I am part American. And so, as it were, we have the explanation of his American predilections. The question of to what extent Walesa's opinions about Poland are his own and to what extent they are those of his advisers remains open. However, this has never been clear.

TRYBUNA LUDU LABELS WALESA 'YANKEE FROM GDANSK'

LD180901 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0430 GMT 18 Aug 83

[From the press review]

[Text] TRYBUNA LUDU deals with a recent statement by Lech Walesa, who claims he is against the lifting of Reagan's sanctions aimed at society in our country. It is an obvious truth to state that the American restrictions had no effect whatsoever on the Polish authorities' policy. On the other hand, they took away chicken and fish from many Polish dinner tables. TRYBUNA LUDU goes on to say: There is no doubt that Walesa is not one of the people who suffered. Thanks to careful care by his not so much charitable but political donors, the standard of living of his large family did not fall in the crisis period suffered by our country. For Walesa, the sanctions can continue forever. However, if one can imagine that the policy symbolized by sanctions is suddenly substituted by a policy of normal coexistence and cooperation among nations, then even Walesa would cease to interest his current guardians and benefactors. But because the principles of good advertising, or rather self-advertising, require constant multiplication of various tricks, Walesa recently enriched the arsenal of his statements by one more element: He stated, as we reported following a 10 August Voice of America broadcast, that he felt partly American. In this guise he no doubt ardently supports the American anti-Polish policy. One must admit that his attitude to advertising, as mentioned above, has many American features.

However, such factors do not exhaust the features of Americanism. The basic characteristic of most U.S. citizens is that they live by hard work and not from donations flowing from abroad in exchange for some kind of political statements. Before the war there was a popular expression in Poland: an Englishmen from Kolomyja -- a caricature of a true Englishman. Right now we have gained a Yankee from Gdansk. And this is the title of the above-quoted TRYBUNA LUDU article.

WALESA HOME UNDER INCREASED SURVEILLANCE

NC171216 Paris AFP in English 1209 GMT 17 Aug 83

[Text] Warsaw, Aug 17 (AFP) -- The Gdansk home of Solidarity leader Lech Walesa has been under increased police surveillance during the past 24 hours, members of Mr Walesa's entourage, contacted from here by telephone, reported today.

All persons visiting the Walesa home in the northern Polish city's Zaspa neighborhood "systematically undergo identity checks and their names and addresses are taken down by plainclothesmen standing guard at the entrance," the sources said.

The Polish Interior Ministry yesterday imposed a month-long ban on all unauthorized gatherings in Gdansk Province, apparently to prevent possible demonstrations marking the third anniversary of the Gdansk Accords of August 1980 that led to the creation of Solidarity.

Mr Walesa has so far refused comment on the decision, but sources close to the union leader reported him as saying: "This does not surprise me at all."

The Solidarity leader had yesterday called on Polish authorities to resume the dialogue with the banned free trade union, threatening demonstrations by union supporters if they did not do so by August 22.

TKK CALLS FOR STRIKE SUPPORT AT LENIN SHIPYARDS

NC171332 Paris AFP in English 1323 GMT 17 Aug 83

[Excerpt] Warsaw, Aug 17 (AFP) -- The underground leadership of the banned trade union Solidarity today called on Polish workers to "actively support" the Gdansk Lenin Shipyards which have called for a wave of strikes beginning next week. Workers at the Lenin Shipyards have threatened to go slow between next Tuesday and August 31, unless the authorities reopen negotiations with Solidarity.

In its daily leaflet for the Warsaw region dated yesterday, Zbigniew Bujak, the main leader of the TKK Solidarity's underground leadership, called on "all unionists and all Solidarity organizations to actively support the action launched by the (Lenin) Shipyards."

Mr Bujak noted that the Lenin Shipyards were the birthplace of Solidarity, and would be a "guiding light for all" throughout August.

The TKK statement was its first official reaction to the strike call from the Lenin Shipyards, for which Solidarity leader Lech Walesa announced support on Monday. Mr Walesa had also added the threat of a demonstration in Gdansk next Monday.

Until now the TKK had launched appeals for peaceful demonstrations and a boycott of public transport on August 31, the third anniversary of the Gdansk Accords which gave birth to Solidarity.

MOKRZYSZCZAK INTERVIEWED ON PARTY SITUATION

AU161400 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 11 Aug 83 p 3

[Anna Pawlowska interview with Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak, Politburo candidate member and Central Committee secretary: "Let Us Always Be Needed by People" -- date and place not given]

[Text] [Pawlowska] No doubt you remember, comrade secretary, that we talked literally the day after the introduction of martial law.

[Mokrzyszczak] I do remember. I remember those days exactly, in detail, hour by hour.

[Pawlowska] When we printed the interview we gave it the title "Let Us Be Needed by People" to conform to your main line of argument.

[Mokrzyszczak] That was quite simply the only thing I was sure of at the time. I was sure that during this enormously difficult time of party trial full of unknown quantities, the entire fate of the party in Poland depended on whether or not we could make ourselves needed by working people during these exceptional conditions, and whether or not we could prove to the working people in every factory, district, and social circle that we are on their side concerning their current troubles, moral perturbations, and concern for the future.

[Pawlowska] You also said: "If we can act for the sake of normalization immediately, as of today, we will prove ourselves as a party not in the eyes of the Central Committee or the government, but in the eyes of the people."

[Mokrzyszczak] And you asked me if I believed we would succeed in the above assumption. Do you remember?

[Pawlowska] That is how it was. And those were not only our thoughts. So today I have asked you for an interview which not only sums up the party's activity during martial law, but also indicates what happens next.

[Mokrzyszczak] I have the same thing to say: Let us always be needed by people. In the teachings of the party the name given to this is ties with the masses, relations between the avant-garde and the workers' class, and leadership in socialist construction. And in practice all of this boils down to the above straightforward principle.

[Pawlowska] It was easier to achieve this state of necessity when all of a sudden so many gaps appeared, when numerous organizations and institutions were suspended. Human affairs were forcing themselves through to the hands of the party.

[Mokrzyszczak] But they still are! Do you know what I think is the party's special achievement during that period? The fact that we really learned to make use of letters, complaints, and suggestions flowing in from party and nonparty people and that we created an internal party system of reacting to all these opinions, so that we could settle specific individual matters in accoradance with the law and with people's sense of justice, and perceive beyond any individual matter the general problem which reveals the weakness of an institution or faults in regulations or practice. Yet this system must not become too formalized.

[Pawlowska] Nevertheless some people in the party are saying that the rebuilding of the trade unions and the restoration of self-management bodies -- in a word the normalization -- are pushing party organizations away from people.

[Mokrzyszczak] This is exactly what is meant by formalism, which is the enemy of lively party activity. A characteristic and probably unusual feature of our martial law was that some democratic liberties were inevitably restricted for the time being and that the Sejm approved a large number of further democratic solutions at the same time. One can say that socialist renewal already has a full legislative identity card. If the laws alone were capable of changing life, one could really say that the field of party activity had been narrowed down. But we know all too well that the laws are not capable of such a thing. Without conscious, intelligent, and bold activity by a party organization, neither a trade union nor a self-management body will find their rightful place inside the factory -- resistance is being put up both by the conditions emerging from the economic difficulties and by the habits which are deeply rooted in people. The task of a party organization is not to allow the said, real difficulties to act as a screen for bad habits. The lifting of martial law is normalizing work relations, albeit with certain safeguards. Are these matters and conflicts which are nearest to working people? And today it is not at all easy for party organizations to convince workers of the need for discipline, thrift, and accuracy. And yet, these qualities are needed.

[Pawlowska] There is the lack of a military "umbrella"...

[Mokrzyszczak] Let us not exaggerate. What was this proverbial "umbrella" if not a specific form of party activity? The officers were party members. They also passed the test of necessity toward people and they passed it twice. They were needed by us civilians, and they were also needed by -- of which too little is said nowadays -- those peasants in uniform who of course lived through all the Polish perplexities of those times. The commissars inside factories set an example of correct attitudes by party activists. Very authentic close contacts arose between them and factory party organizations. I hope these contacts will remain in the future as a front-line friendship.

[Pawlowska] The ties between members of the Central Committee and voivodship committees on the one hand and party organizations inside factories on the other hand also became clearly stronger during this period.

[Mokrzyszczak] That is true. There was a great number of problems that did not fit any established pattern for solving them, especially during the initial months of martial law. We quite simply thought along the same lines as the factory aktivs, made the same correct assessments of the situation, and sought the correct solutions together. This is what brings people closer. I repeat: These contacts should bot become formalized.

[Pawlowska] Comrade secretary, we cannot avoid talking about the party instruction which was issued at a time when the state was under threat.

[Mokrzyszczak] I am not avoiding this subject at all. Every clear-thinking person, even if he is the most avowed party democrat, will admit that the above instruction was necessasy and that it would have been irresponsible of the party leadership not to issue this instruction.

[Pawlowska] And yet this instruction was not made public knowledge....

[Mokrzyszczak] And why should the instruction have been publicized beyond the party? That was our internal business, an internal safeguard against the worst which did not occur but which could have. Besides, people were already angry enough that even the party had created for itself "military rights", of which they knew nothing about. The instruction was not meant to take the place of the party statute, indeed it contained the proviso that extraordinary internal party measures may only be resorted to in exceptional cases. The fact that the party adopted this instruction with an understanding for the seriousness of the situation at the same time as it was sensitive to internal democracy shows the party in an excellent light. And at the same time -- and this I see to be the result of the ninth congress -- party executive secretaries seldom took advantage of the powers they had been granted, even at times when the instruction was regarded as a party statute itself. The fate of the instruction illustrates that we are a party capable of practising democratic centralism in every situation, without giving any member preferential treatment.

[Pawlowska] This is already a closed chapter. The Politburo has withdrawn the instruction.

[Mokrzyszczak] It has finished doing so. Various features of the instruction were withdrawn considerably earlier. which was as soon as the political situation in the country made this possible. Nevertheless I do not hide the fact that we ourselves, the creators of the instruction, have finally transferred the instruction to history with a feeling of relief. The only law in the party today is once again the statute which was adopted at the ninth congress.

[Pawlowska] But according to the statute, the term of office of party authorities up to voivodship committee level is almost over, and the time of the National Party Conference to mark the halfway stage in the Central Committee's term of office is approaching.

[Mokrzyszczak] That is right. And there are no obstacles against commencing an electoral campaign starting with district and primary party organizations within the statutory time limits. However, a Central Committee decision is needed to commence this campaign. Similarly, a Central Committee plenum has the right to fix the exact date of a national conference, which according to the statute is due at the beginning of next year.

This is the normal order of things. We have behind us internal organizations whose task is to put the state of the party in order, about which Comrade Kazimierz Cypryniak, head of the Central Committee's Organizational Department, recently informed TRYBUNA LUDU readers in detail. This is a base upon which an accountability and electoral campaign can be commenced at any moment.

I have no fear about the climate surrounding the campaign -- the party is self-critical, so the campaign will certainly not be accompanied by victorious fanfares of trumpets. The natural differences inside the party in opinions and outlook concerning individual matters will not damage its unity, therefore there is no danger of decentralizing trends, and a whole army of valuable aktivs has arisen which have proved themselves in political battle and in organizational work which will make it easier to elect the right people to positions of authority.

[Pawlowska] This is fine as long as the proverbial "Polish hell" does not occur, whereby one person is dragged out of a boiling cauldron by the head, only to be dragged back in by the legs by someone else....

[Mokrzyszczak] Of course, false ambitions may make themselves evident here and there, personal schemes dressed up as ideological differences. Nevertheless I believe that the hatred of actions so deeply embedded in party organizations and in rank-and-file members will prevail in any case. Today it is difficult in the party to pretend to be something one is not: All of us and all the aktivs have proved ourselves in the eyes of the party throughout the present term of office, and party organizations have gained experience in assessing people not according to their words but according to their attitudes. I am convinced that the campaign will be dominated by common sense and concern for a high quality of party work, and that high expectations will be made of the delegates attending the higher-level conference. Together we possess enough strength and statutory powers to strangle any attempt to alter good party custom.

[Pawlowska] We started off with a party needed by people, and we have digressed to an internal party "kitchen"...

[Mokrzyszczak] We have not disgressed anywhere. People need a party that is morally pure and faithful to its principles, one that does not recognize discrepancies between word and deed, and one that is modest and capable of admitting the mistakes it has made. For only this kind of party may lead people to socialism, which is going to be not merely a beautiful idea but an increasingly better, more honest, and more just way of life.

OFFICIAL DISCUSSES COMPULSORY JOB PLACEMENT

AU171141 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 15 Aug 83 p 3

[Interview with Jozef Bury, undersecretary of state for labor, wages, and social affairs by PAP reporter Romana Kalecka: "Compulsory Job Placement" -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] The Council of Ministers has recently issued a decree concerning compulsory job placement in some viovodships on the basis of the law laying down special legal regulations during the combatting of the socioeconomic crisis. This decision is raising a series of doubts because of the earlier inefficiency of administrative activities concerning employment, and also a series of questions on how to reconcile this decision with the principles of economic reform.

No one, Undersecretary of State Bury said, is hiding the fact that compulsory job placement is to a certain extent restricting the statutory freedom of enterprises concerning employment. However, economic mechanisms have so far not encouraged enterprises to make a more rational use of cadres. This applies to other production factors as well.

The worst situation at present is the lack of equilibrium in the labor market.

At the end of July, work places had 313,000 job vacancies, but there were only 7,000 registered unemployed persons seeking employment. Compared to July last year, the number of job vacancies has increased by 6,000, but the number of job-seekers is three times less. Added to these difficulties are many other factors. As a result of early retirements, family benefits, and other social decisions introduced at a time when the number of young people of employment age only increased a small extent, the level of employment has gone down in recent years by over 300,000 persons. The situation will already begin to improve somewhat next year, and in 1985 the level of employment should show an increase of 100,000 persons.

That is why it is necessary to temporarily introduce until the end of 1985 economic instruments which will have a direct effect on the job market. Controlling the job placement of cadres in some regions should ease the main difficulties until such time as basic conditions arise enabling the job market to be controlled purely by economic laws.

[Question from Romana Kalecka] What exactly will compulsory job placement involve?

[Jozef Bury] All work places, both socialized and unsocialized, situated in a voivodship where compulsory job placement has been introduced will have to report to employment agencies every job vacancy and apprentice vacancy they have, which by the way conforms to the law so far. One can expect that every such report will be preceded by an examination of the possibilities of performing tasks without accepting new employees. However, work places will only be able to hire persons who have been sent to them by an employment agency. Besides actually sending individuals directly to work places, employment agencies will also be able to give preferred work places the go-ahead to hire a specified number of employees with certain qualifications. I wish to stress at the same time that a work place is not obliged ot hire someone who has been sent to it by an employment agency. It is up to the work place to decide.

[Kalecka] Who can be hired without being sent by an employment agency?

[Bury] The decree itself defines the categories of workers to whom compulsory job placement does not apply. This includes candidates for posts which depend on recommendation and selection, scientists, teachers, journalists, musicians, and performing artists, medical employees with secondary and higher education, sailors, fishermen, and miners. The reasons why these groups are excluded is perhaps obvious. Compulsory job placement also does not apply to graduates who have already signed a contract to commence employment when their studies are completed or who are being sponsored through their education, in other words, those graduates in whom work places have already made an "investment."

[Kalecka] Going back to compulsory job placement, are employment agencies in a position to assess work places' needs for cadres and judge which work place's needs are the greatest? On what basis will the decisions to refer job candidates be made?

[Bury] In the end, the decisions will rest in the hands of the voivodas, who are acquainted with the situation in the local job markets. They would know, for example, if a small group of bricklayers would be more useful at a private building site or at a housing construction combine. People presently are attracted to small-scale industry because of the higher wages and more relaxed discipline there, but general social interests, which employment agancies should represent, require that there be more cadres in heavy industry where the level of technology is higher, so that greater productivity may be guaranteed and therefore a quick return of economic equilibrium, including market equilibrium.

[Kalecka] It appears from all this that in the 34 voivodships not mentioned in the Council of Ministers' decree [compulsory job placement only applies to the 15 most industrialized voivodships], enterprises retain full freedom to select cadres.

[Bury] Of course, but with one important exception. Right now, the duty to hire certain categories of employees who have been sent by employment agencies on the basis of a work place's needs applies to the whole country. Up to now, work places have avoided employing them, which made it difficult to solve many important social problems. The above duty applies, for example, to persons who avoid work and who have already been referred for work, ex-prisoners -- including those released under the amnesty, people convalescing after an illness, and third category invalids. Concerning the last two categories of people, this is notwithstanding compensation from the Vocational Activization Fund [FAZ] to work places which have suffered a drop in productivity. This compensation is also payable to invalids' cooperatives.

The Minister of Labor will be able to exclude certain work places from this obligation as well. A sufficient example is people who have been in prison for financial offenses, whom one can hardly offer employment in a bank.

Work places all over the country have also been obligated to employ high school graduates who have been referred by an employment agency or by plenipotentiaries of the minister of labor. Of course, the graduate's education must match the requirements of the job.

[Kalecka] Will the above regulation not restrict the freedom of young people in finding suitable employment which is guaranteed by the law on employing graduates?

[Bury] This rule is addressed only to employment agencies and work places, and its main purpose is to help graduates find employment, with which as we know, there has been much trouble recently. The point is to get young people off to a good start as far as their careers and upbringing are concerned, and to refer graduates to those work places where maximum use will be made of their qualifications and aspirations.

OFFICIAL EXPLAINS WAGE PRICE SITUATION

AU171216 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 15 Aug 83 pp 1,2

[Urszula Szyperska interview with Antoni Gryniewicz, undersecretary of state for price affairs: "'The Calming Down' of Prices" -- date, place not given]

[Excerpts] [Szyperska] We are all witnessing a race between wages and prices on goods and services. We are not indifferent to this race and we think that it is always prices that win this race. Can this be confirmed statistically?

[Gryniewicz] No it cannot. In the past 6 months wages and prices have increased at about the same rate, that is, by about 29 percent, which means that the drop in the value of real wages has been stopped.

[Szyperska] Will our people have reasons to be disturbed about prices in the coming months?

[Gryniewicz] No they will not, because we do not envisage major price changes in the second half of this year.

[Szyperska] Could you justify this forecast? The uncontrolled and controlled prices set by enterprises are the most frequent prices, and the center of power cannot do very much about them.

[Gryniewicz] The government has banned increases in uncontrolled prices in the case of producer and investment goods as of 1 August. This ban, which was authorized by the Sejm, is not an absolute ban. Enterprises may increase their prices if their costs go up for reasons beyond their control -- mainly because of the higher costs of materials. The aim of this ban is not to "freeze" prices, because this usually helps intensify market imbalance. The aim of the ban is to increase the discipline of costs and to prevent producers from taking advantage of the "seller market." The ban will eventually help maintain retail prices.

Similar bans may be applied in the case of the producers of consumer goods if social considerations demand them. The Sejm has also authorized the government to set limits on price increases. As you can see the necessary instruments are there and will be used if producers display excessive price appetites.

[Szyperska] However, these are means of compulsion. One would have thought that under the conditions of the economic reform price policy would be affected by economic measures.

[Gryniewicz] The government's powers in question are temporary and will be in force to the end of 1985. In view of a very acute shortage of some goods because of the slump in production and supplies, economic measures are not always reliable. The Office for Price Affairs also continues to resort to the means of compulsion. For example, we have forbidden 30 enterprises that made exorbitant profits to use uncontrolled prices. We have ordered these enterprises to use controlled prices. The list of these enterprises has been published.

The temporary means of compulsion will be in use until we achieve balanced prices.

[Szyperska] It seems that customers dislike balanced prices most of all, because they are not calculated to suit an average income.

[Gryniewicz] I would not generalize the way you do. We can speak of balanced prices in the case of foodstuffs, except for meat, as well as washing powders, lighting equipment, and souvenirs. In these groups of goods demand is now balanced with supply and prices are relatively stable. But it is true that balanced prices have been introduced into the group of goods that are not staple goods -- furs, leather clothes, and color TV sets.

[Szyperska] We have got used to living with inflation, but we are not alone in this because the economic crisis is a universal phenomenon. But can it be said that the increases in prices have at least helped reduce the famous "inflation curve?" Have they contributed to market balance?

[Gryniewicz] No doubt you can find the answer to your questions in the shops. People find themselves short of money more often than traders find themselves short of goods, although in some sectors, especially in the case of the products of electro-engineering and light industries, an acute shortage of goods continues. The inflationary curve is no longer increasing.

PASSPORTS BUREAU DIRECTOR ON POLICY, TRAVEL

LD172229 Warsaw PAP in English 2000 GMT 17 Aug 83

[Text] Warsaw, 17 Aug -- It is impossible to pursue a passport policy detached from the realities of the socio-political life of this country. It is impossible to imagine the existence of inflexible and "invariable" passport policy, said Director of the Passports Bureau at the Interior Ministry, General Rudolf Rusin, [name and title as received] at a news conference organized today at the Government Press Office.

Recalling that when martial law was lifted there was a return to the passport law and the policy binding before December 13, 1981, General Rusin stressed that this policy defined by the 1959 law was over the next years systematically relaxed. As a result of facilitations and simplifications introduced in 1971-1981, the grown-up statistical Pole travelled 3-4 times to one of the socialist countries and every fifth grown-up citizen made a trip to Western countries.

General Rusin emphasized next that under the martial law Poland's frontiers were not sealed. "The martial law rigours were not applied formally and arbitrarily. Travel restrictions were gradually eased in proportion to the progressing stability in this country's domestic situation," said the director of the Passports Bureau and added: "being guided by the far going humanitarianism, we were granting passports in many cases, even when there were formal and full legal grounds for refusing them".

As a result of a flexible passport policy pursued under martial law, 340,000 people left for Western countries in 1982, while 680,000 persons to socialist states. The departures further grew in the first half of 1983. Over 120,000 trips to capitalist countries (by 100 per cent more as compared with the first half of 1982) and 405,000 journeys to socialist countries were made in this period.

"The principles of foreign travels binding before December 13, 1981 were restored under different social, economic and political conditions," General Rusin said next. A different character of this situation stems from the following facts. Subversive actions abroad aimed against the vital interests of our nation and state do not abate. As stability makes progress in Poland, these action will rather intensify than abate.

"Such are brutal laws of the game against Poland. These actions are actively supported by extremists of the former Solidarnosc who before martial law found themselves outside Poland on purpose or accidentally and also by some of these oppositionists who as part of the possibilities created by the Polish authorities decided to leave Poland for good and go to Western countries after freeing from interment," General Rusin said.

The director said that the Polish passport organs received 6,430 applications from former internees, representatives of political opponents and their families in the period from March 1982 to August 15, 1983. The authorities gave 5,818 passports, including 1,717 for the former internees and 403 for members of the opposition. 2,357 persons together with their families left Poland.

About 125,000 citizens stay abroad. They include those who temporarily left Poland for capitalist countries before martial law and now prolong their stay or decided to remain there permanently.

Statements and appeals made by Premier Jaruzelski and official communiques on this question that the Pole's Poland continue to be topical, said General Rusin, stressing that "these people can safely return to Poland without any fear of penal responsibility, even if their passports are no longer valid."

The returns to Poland are increasingly numerous. This concerns also those who left Poland for the FRG for good as part of the programme of reuniting families or emigrated for political reasons."

"As regards those who decided to stay and do not intend to return to Poland, we will not prevent them from uniting with their families," he added.

"The attitude of Western states towards the arrival of Poles changed entirely in the last months and weeks. This can be referred not only to the U.S. but also, for instance, to Sweden. When it was possible to politically capitalize on this, by ways and means unacceptable to respectable states, it was then that those states said they could receive any number of Poles. However, when this time passed by, things turned out to be different."

R. Rusin said next that about 1.5 million passports are to be given for Polish citizens in 1983.

MILITIA OFFICIAL CLAIMS 'LOW CRIME INCIDENCE'

AU171242 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 15 Aug 83 p 2

[PAP report: "Low Crime Incidence"]

[Text] In an extensive interview given to a PAP reporter, Col Zbigniew Kozlowski from the CID of the Militia Command, said in the concluding part:

-- For many years now we have continued to register in our country one of the lowest incidences of crime in Europe. For every 100,000 of our inhabitants about 900 various crimes are committed every year. This indicator is higher in the urban areas and stands at about 1,000 crimes and does not exceed 400 crimes in the rural areas. On the whole, some of the exceptionally dangerous crimes do not occur in our country. For example, armed assaults and acts of terror are very few in our country. Nor do we know of the "gangster" organized underground and of many other crimes that continue to harass the West European countries. It goes without saying that we have problems with crimes -- I have spoken about this -- but, thanks to the truly hard work of our militiamen and to the civic attitudes of most of our people, there is no question of any exceptional threat on the part of criminality in our country. We should bear in mind that the assertion of such criminality is determined not only by the efficiency of the militia, but also by many other factors that are entirely independent of militia work.

CEAUSESCU BIRTHDAY GREETINGS TO ISRAEL'S PERES

AU170740 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 16 Aug 83 p 3

[Text] To Mr Shim'on Peres, chairman of the Israeli Labor Party, Tel Aviv

On the occasion of your birthday I take great pleasure in conveying to you cordial congratulations and best wishes for personal health and happiness, and for success in your devoted to the progress and prosperity of the Israeli people.

I want to express my conviction that the relations between the RCP and the Israeli Labor Party will further continuously develop and expand, for the benefit of the Romanian and Israeli peoples and of the general cause of peace, detente, and cooperation throughout the world.

Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general

OPREA RECEIVES PRC MACHINE-BUILDING MINISTER

AU171532 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1505 GMT 17 Aug 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 17/8/1983 -- Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister of Romania, received on August 17 Zhou Jiannan, minister of machine-building of the People's Republic of China, now visiting Romania. The interview occasioned the mentioning of the good Romanian-Chinese relations of friendship and collaboration which develop continuously on multiple planes, in the spirit of the bilateral understandings and decisions reached at summit level. They analyzed the current stage of the relations of economic collaboration between the two countries, chiefly in machine-building, and considered that broad possibilities were at hand for their further expansion. The same day talks took place at the Ministry of Machine-building between Romanian Minister Ioan Avram and Minister Zhou Jiannan. They pinpointed the domains for the diversification and deepening of the bilateral exchanges of machinery and equipment, as well as for the ventures of economic cooperation in production.

LEADERS GREET CSSR COUNTERPARTS ON ANNIVERSARY

AU170825 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 16 Aug 83 p 3

[Text] To Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR; and Comrade Lubomir Strougal, premier of the CSSR Government.

Dear comrades: On behalf of the RCP Central Committee, the State Council and Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, of the Romanian people and on our own behalf we want to extend sincere congratulations and warm comradely greetings to you, the CPCZ Central Committee, the government, and the friendly CSSR people on the 15th anniversary of the new Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the CSSR.

The friendship treaty signed on 16 August 1968, as well as the first treaty concluded in 1948, are an important contribution to developing and expanding -- under the new conditions of socialist construction -- the traditional Romanian-CSSR relations of friendship and multifaceted cooperation, and cooperation between the two countries in the international arena.

Our party and government, and all Romanian people greatly value the mutually advantageous Romanian-CSSR cooperation which is constantly developing on the basis of the friendship treaty principles and the decisive impetus given by the summit meetings and talks.

We are firmly convinced that by acting together to implement the provisions of the Romanian-CSSR documents and understandings, political, economic, cultural-scientific and other relations will constantly deepen in the interests of the Romanian and CSSR peoples, of successfully building the new society in our countries, and in the interest of the cause of socialism, independence, detente, and peace throughout the world.

On the anniversary of this important event, we want to extend, dear comrades, wishes for new successes in implementing the 16th CPCZ congress decisions and wishes for the prosperity and well-being of the friendly CSSR people.

Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania; and Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

SCINTEIA Marks Occasion

AU161044 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0934 GMT 16 Aug 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 16/8/1983 -- In an article published in the August 16 issue of "SCINTEIA" to mark 15 years since the signing of the new Romanian-Czechoslovak treaty of friendship, collaboration and mutual assistance, Marin Nicolae, deputy chairman of the State Planning Committee, deputy chairman for Romania of the Romanian-Czechoslovak Governmental Commission of Economic, Technical and Scientific Collaboration, highlights that the document makes a substantial contribution to the strengthening of the friendly collaboration between Romania and Czechoslovakia.

Furthering traditions and capitalizing the positive results scored in the application of the 1948 treaty, the new Romanian-Czechoslovak treaty opens most favorable prospects to further consolidating the manysided relations between the two countries, providing new and broad possibilities of expanding commercial exchanges, cooperation in production and in science, culture, the arts.

Grounded on respect for national sovereignty and independence, on equal rights, noninterference in domestic affairs and mutual assistance, the Romanian-Czechoslovak friendship has risen along the years onto higher, superior stages. The relations of friendship and solidarity established between the Romanian Communist Party and the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, which have steadily developed and expanded, are the motive power of this cooperation. In this context, of decisive importance for the ascending course of the Romanian-Czechoslovak friendship and cooperation are the meetings and talks between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Gustav Husak, which each time confer an ever richer content on these relations.

Stressing that the remarkable achievements scored in increasing the national wealth of the two countries, raising the technical level of industry, of the entire economy open productive prospects to mutually advantageous collaboration and cooperation, the article highlights that the volume of reciprocal goods exchanges envisaged for the 1981-1985 interval is to grow by 3.3 times or so as [compared] to 1966-1970. On the basis of these exchanges the two countries supply each other with raw materials, fuel and other materials needed by their national economies, as well as with equipment to further develop and modernize industrial branches.

The Romanian-Czechoslovak relations are enriched by the two countries' cooperation on an international plane as both are interested in the resumption and continuation of the policy of detente, and work for the removal of the nuclear threat, for the consolidation of peace and security, for the development of a productive collaboration in Europe and throughout the world.

This anniversary is reason for satisfaction for both peoples, an opportunity to reassert the conviction that the fine Romanian-Czechoslovak relations will steadily expand and diversify, fully meeting the major interests of the two countries and making a substantial contribution to enhancing the might and influence of socialism in the world, to the general cause of peace and international collaboration, "SCINTEIA" writes in conclusion.

FLOREA MEETS CONGO PRESIDENT IN BRAZZAVILLE

AU171925 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1825 GMT 17 Aug 83

[Text] Brazzaville, AGERPRES 16/8/1983 -- An exchange of messages between RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu, president of Romania, and Denis Sassou-Nguesso, president of the People's Republic of the Congo, was occasioned by the call paid on the Congolese leader by Ioan Florea, member of the CC of the RCP, minister of timber and building materials, who participated in the festivities devoted to the national day of the Congolese people, at the head of a Romanian delegation.

During the interview that passed in a cordial atmosphere, the sides tackled aspects of the Romanian-Congolese bilateral relations. The sides expressed the joint wish to intensify the bilateral relations on multiple planes, particularly through a widening of the cooperation in the fields of timber, agriculture, mining and cadre training.

SOVIET INTEREST IN DIALOGUE WITH U.S. STRESSED

AU171648 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 15 Aug 83 p 1

[R. Bajalski report]

[Excerpts] Moscow, 14 Aug -- The Soviet press is filled with articles about America or, more precisely, about its policies and actions in various parts of the world.

The same is also true as regards press, radio, and television commentaries. The American policy is a subject of observations and criticisms not only from day to day but also from hour to hour.

America has been and continues to be the primary Soviet foreign political concern.

The total criticism of everything that the United States does in the world is not a goal unto itself. It is intended to provide daily explanations of the fact that no breakthrough toward any agreement has been made in Soviet-American relations. The core of the main Soviet concern is the uncertainty of whether the conditions exist for a change in relations between the superpowers. It seems that the time has come when this question is measured from day to day. Some kind of atmosphere is being created for a fall outcome that -- at least a "final" one -- probably will not materialize.

Choice Is Repeated

Moscow ardently wants a change and does not hide it. Every suitable occasion this year has been used to say something about this at the high and highest levels. However, the United States has failed to show a corresponding attitude. This has been openly stated and restated in television programs.

One of the Soviet commentators has expressed the view that, this fall, the USSR and the United States are facing a big choice, such as they faced at the beginning of the seventies.

This is a reference to the period of meetings between Brezhnev and Nixon, the period when the first SALT agreement was signed and when the heads of the two most powerful states signed a document on the "foundations of mutual relations between the USSR and the United States" (1972).

Unconcealed Pessimism

That was the period of a "change," which also led to the Helsinki conference (1975). The USSR is interested in repeating something similar. But do the conditions for that exist?

As regards the aforementioned conditions, the Soviet Union does not hide its pessimism. According to the feelings here, the "team" that is in power in America now is least of all interested in an equal partnership with the Soviet Union. Among other things, Reagan continues to be little believed.

It is not believed here that the Americans will show any flexibility, even "at five to midnight." The fact is that the Soviets find it impossible to break free from their belief (which the Americans do not deny either) that the United States wants to gain an advantage in all types of missiles at any price.

Nevertheless, the Soviet side guards itself against a psychosis of total defeatism. It is constantly repeated here that "it is still not too late" and the fact that the Madrid conference has nearly successfully completed its work (only Malta's consent is still awaited) has been understood as encouragement.

It is said here that the West has begun to adopt a more flexible attitude at the Vienna talks (on reducing weapons and troops in central Europe).

Tomorrow, a group of nine American senators of the Democratic Party will be welcomed with appropriate hospitality and, during its 2-week visit, the group will have many meetings and talks and probably also a meeting with Yuriy Andropov. Thus, as far as Moscow is concerned, no channel for negotiations and dialogue is being avoided.

This attitude of not avoiding any channel applies also to a dialogue at the highest level, although statements have been made to the effect that a "summit meeting" should be well prepared and that its purpose should be to reach agreements. However, a public silence is maintained here as regards a possible "summit meeting" probably because no strong "signal" has been received from Washington, even though a great deal about that has been said there.

However, in these hot August days, foreign observers here have been surprised most by the fact that Yuriy Andropov continues to be at work also during the summer vacation season. For a long time, this has been explained by the wish of the Soviet state and party head, with his personal engagement, to maintain the activity of the appropriate factors in solving internal problems. But now it is already added in this connection that Andropov is also constantly active in international affairs and that he specifically makes this known to the public on the eve of the coming "key fall."

CRITICISM OF AUSTRIAN PRESS ON BORDER VIOLATION

AU171408 Belgrade NARODNA ARMIJA in Serbo-Croatian 11 Aug 83 p 2

[Unattributed article: "Confirmation of Our Vigilance"]

[Text] First of all about the incident. Fourteen persons of Turkish nationality intended to cross the Yugoslav-Austrian border illegally and go through Austria to the FRG. Under the cover of night, between 21 and 22 July this year, they set off for Podkoren, a place near which they thought they would easily cross our state border. However, they did not escape the vigilant eyes of a border patrol of the Yugoslav People's Army. The border guards discovered them and called on them to get out of a forest. Since they did not obey, the border guards fired a shot that was to remind them of the seriousness of the situation in which they had landed. and when even this did not help, they fired away. The soldiers were joined shortly afterwards by the militiamen from the international border checkpoint at Korensko Sedlo, but they were able to examine the ground more thoroughly only later, when it became lighter. On the basis of some personal articles that were left behind by the persons performing illegal acts, the border guards established that the unknown persons had been some 200 meters from the border line, in the wider border belt zone, that they split up into smaller groups, and that some of them succeeded in crossing into Austria.

On the same day, in the afternoon, an official of the Austrian border police called the international border checkpoint at Ljubelj and inquired about the events at Korensko Sedlo. At the same time, he informed the Yugosalvs that the Austrians had captured seven Turkish citizens, of whom one was wounded in the arm. He told Austrian border authorities about the number of the illegal border crossers and about their intentions.

Let us not drag out the story. On the next day, members of the Yugoslav-Austrian joint commission examined the ground where the illegal persons crossed the border, and they jointly established that our border guards had not violated Austria territory and that the bullets fired from their automatic arms had not crossed the border line. They also used their meeting for exchanging experiences as well as for agreeing on joint actions in case something similar should happen in the future.

The Austrian television and press quickly reported what happened on the Yugoslav-Austrian border on that night in July. The commentaries on television and in some newspapers said that the Turks were taken by a van from Maribor to Podkoren, that they possessed passports but no visas, and that they intended to find employment in the FRG. The television also reported that a meeting of the joint border commission was held and that it had established that the Yugoslav border guards had not violated Austrian territory.

There have been attempts to cross the state border illegally in the past. Of course, no one can assert that no one will try to cross from one country to another by forbidden means tomorrow. Therefore, one cannot comprehend the reports in some Austrian newspapers that wish to present a distorted picture of the events at Korensko Sedlo and which do not believe even their official border authorities or their colleagues in the press and television who informed the Austrian public quite objectively. One newspaper, for instance, went as far as to put in the headline of its report "Yugoslavs Against the Turks," and another vies for the attention of readers with a very transparent headline "In the Midst of Tourist Traffic: Shooting at the Podkoren Border Checkpoint."

It seems that it is superfluous to engage in polemics with the writers of these articles about something that is clear to every man of goodwill, which is that no country will, or can, allow its state borders to be crossed at places which are not envisaged for this purpose. Why else the official border checkpoints at which, at least in Yugoslavia, millions of people freely cross by day and night.

The intention of some Austrian newspapers is therefore obvious: They dislike our open borders and our endeavors to develop and constantly advance goodneighborly relations with all, as well as our readiness, while remaining masters of our own house, to always defend what is most sacred to us: our freedom and independence. The way the guardians of our state border have behaved is nothing but another confirmation of their constant vigilance.

DRAGOSAVAC MEETS WITH PZPR'S KUBIAK IN DUBROVNIK

LD172158 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1721 GMT 17 Aug 83

[Text] Dubrovnik, August 17 (TANJUG) -- League of Communists of Yugoslavia Presidency member Dr Dusan Dragosavac conferred with Polish United Workers' Party Political Bureau member Hieronim Kubiak in Dubrovnik today, Wednesday. The Polish official is on a brief holiday in Yugoslavia.

The socio-political and economic situation in the two countries and activities of the two parties at the internal level were discussed.

Certain international questions were also discussed.

REACTION TO BULGARIAN ILINDEN CELEBRATIONS

Violation of Helsinki Act Seen

AU161954 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 12 Aug 83 p 7

[Unattributed article: "Bulgaria Again Appropriates Ilinden and History of the Macedonian People: Nostalgic Call of Chauvinists and Nationalists"]

[Text] Belgrade, 11 Aug -- The celebrations of the 80th anniversary of the national holiday of the people of Macedonia were marked in neighboring Bulgaria in a peculiar way. Playing crudely with the basic achievements of the Macedonian nation and the glorious heroic struggle for liberation that also constituted a contribution to the general struggle of the Balkan peoples against Ottoman rule, Bulgaria tried with soirees and festivities in Sofia and in Pirin Macedonia to show to the world the allegedly Bulgarian nature of the Ilinden uprising.

Wishing to attach political significance to these festivities, the organizers assembled in Sofia and in Pirin Macedonia the most responsible personages of sociopolitical and scientific and cultural life in Bulgaria, and representatives of the Army were also in attendance. The Ilinden uprising of the Macedonian people was presented to the Bulgarian public as a "national heroic deed of the Bulgarian people." On this occasion, the Macedonian nation was not mentioned at any of the gatherings.

Uprising in One's Own Country

For Bulgarian historians, politicians, and ideologists, the general popular uprising of the Macedonian nation on Macedonian soil was only "a continuation of the Bulgarian popular democratic revolution," as Sofia Academician Vladimir Topencharov pointed out at the celebrations in Predel in Pirin Macedonia -- a community where a part of the Macedonian people is living, whose nationality has been denied by Bulgaria since 1948, wishing that the evidence provided by the censuses or world encyclopedias and other scientific works by historians be forgotten.

In their desire to legalize their positions on the alleged nonexistence of the Macedonian nation, Sofia historians and ideologists proclaim Ilinden to be a Bulgarian holiday. This national coloring of one of the most important dates in the struggle of the Macedonian people for independence and freedom, in the presence of BCP Politburo members, leaders of the Fatherland Front, the trade unions, and the Army, constitutes an act of extreme nationalism and chauvinism.

Unique Theory

A gathering of historians and scientists, attended by a large number of foreign guests, was held in Blagoevgrad last June. The gathering, devoted to the 80th anniversary of Ilinden, was addressed by Academician Khristo Khristov. A month later, at a festive soiree in Sofia, Academician Khristov's arguments were taken up by Yotov, BCP Central Committee member, who explained the Bulgarian positions at length in the presence of sociopolitical, scientific, and public workers of Bulgaria. The aim is clear: Ilinden must be presented to the world as a Bulgarian holiday, and the initiators of the uprising of the Macedonian people, such as Goce Delcev and others, must be proclaimed Bulgarians.

In other words, the wish is that -- contrary to generally known historical fact -- the world be told that the Macedonian nation allegedly was created only in new Yugoslavia, which is to say in the years following World War II, and that everything that happened earlier on the soil of Macedonia constitutes only a part of Bulgarian history. This is in fact a nostalgic call of greater Bulgarian nationalists and chauvinists whose annexationist dreams did not disappear with the fall of San Stefano Bulgaria.

The Balkan peoples, including the Bulgarians, know well that the times of great empires and conquests of Macedonian soil have gone, never to return. Many people in the past -- and there are some now, too -- wished to write the history of Macedonia in their own fashion. This history is now written by the Macedonian people.

With such activities, Bulgaria in fact hinders efforts to strengthen stability in the Balkans. This is happening at a time when the governments of the Balkan countries are investing great efforts to bring about the broadest possible cooperation in this region. The Balkans have passed through many trials in their history. They left a historical lesson: Nothing is more sacred than the right of peoples to their national hearth and to an independent political, social, economic, and cultural development, based on deep historical roots of existence.

The SR of Macedonia has found its place in the community of the SFRY peoples and nationalities. Together with all other members of this community, it is now building self-managing socialism, contributing to a full realization of the nonaligned policy. In this respect, the SR of Macedonia is also making its contribution to the development of cooperation with its neighbors, including neighboring Bulgaria, which, instead of reciprocating, conducts actions that deeply insult the national pride of every individual in the Yugoslav community. Such behavior by neighbors, and especially the celebrations held in Sofia and Pirin Macedonia, also cast doubts on the proclaimed strivings for the development of friendly and goodneighborly relations with Yugoslavia.

What can be the significance of appropriating the Ilinden uprising by Bulgaria? Why this desire to negate the national uprising of the Macedonian people? Ilinden is a great and glorious heroic deed of all Macedonians. Not accepting this fact, Bulgaria, with its celebrations devoted to Ilinden, does not act in the spirit of the Helsinki Act's principles, which are binding on all signatories.

POLITIKA Commentary

AU161649 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 13 Aug 83 p 4

[I. Dragovic commentary: "Celebration in Bulgaria"]

[Text] Only the 72-year-old Todor Zhivkov was perhaps not present. Nonetheless, the celebrations were graced by numerous Politburo members and the elite of the Bulgarian Army (headed by the chief of the General Staff). An exhibition was opened in Blagoevgrad which, according to the announced plan, is to visit 92 countries. The central celebration was held in the capital, and RABOTNICHESKO DELO carried an editorial on this occasion. In all speeches, at meetings held at all levels (which were attended, in addition to the aforementioned, by a large group of historians from throughout the world, as well as by some 300 Bulgarian emigrants), and at every celebration characteristically identical words were used.

What is involved is the Bulgarian celebration of the 80th anniversary of the Ilinden uprising as a "national heroic deed of the Bulgarian people." The Macedonian nation was not even mentioned. Thus, Goce Delcev, as the initiator of the uprising, automatically becomes a Bulgarian.

This is the Bulgarian way of celebrating one of the most glorious days in the recent history of the Macedonian people. This is the celebration of the anniversary of the Krusevo Republic, about whose aim the Pirin leader Sandanski wrote: "We do not want to replace the Ottoman tyranny, the Ottoman sultans with another such tyranny, not even a Bulgarian tyranny and a Bulgarian prince. We want Macedonia to be an autonomous, independent, free Macedonia for the Macedonians."

On the other side of the border, speakers celebrate the Ilinden uprising as the "struggle of the Bulgarian people." They do this with the idea, which they stubbornly maintain, of convincing the world that everything that happened on Macedonian soil before World War I is Bulgarian history.

True, they have not mentioned Yugoslavia or Macedonia anywhere. However, what has been said affects our country. For what has been said was not only said in connection with 2 August [the Ilinden uprising anniversary]. The anti-Yugoslav campaign in Bulgaria has already lasted a long time, and has been noticeably increased since the celebration of the 1,300th anniversary of Bulgaria... It is also being spread abroad.

The crude Bulgarian attacks on our country, however, coincide with an offer of good-neighborly relations and with offering Yugoslavia a meeting at the prime ministerial level.

"It is a historical fact that the Ilinden uprising was a deed of the Macedonian people. This was a struggle for its survival and its liberation," it was said in the speech of the president of the SFRY Presidency at a mass rally in Krusevo on 2 August. Spiljak added: "This should be known by all those who, by appropriating the Macedonian people's history, want to deny the Macedonians their national identity."

BREAD PRICE INCREASES LIMITED TO 20 PERCENT

LD172144 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1522 GMT 17 Aug 83

[Text] Belgrade, 17 Aug (TANJUG) -- A meeting of presidents of all the communities for prices (federal, republican and provincial) was held in the Federal Community for Prices to discuss problems caused by increased bread prices.

Proceeding from the joint attitude that it is necessary to reexamine all bread price increases that exceed the economically bearable limits, it was agreed, it is reported, that a adjustment of bread prices should be carried out in all socialist republics and socialist autonomous provinces, in keeping with any specific differences caused by the different transportation costs for wheat or flour. In accordance with these criteria, no increase in the price of bread, on the basis of increased prices of flour and other costs, may exceed 20 percent.

In view of the fact that discrepancies caused by different rates of exchange for wheat imported earlier were a reality and that they already had amounted to approximately 5 billion dinars, which had to be paid, the republics and provinces will work out what part of these costs should be added to the price of bread.

It was agreed that the republican and provincial communities for prices should adopt immediate measures to ensure that all municipal and other communities for prices concerned should act in keeping with this accord.

It has been necessary, it was noted, to increase bread prices owing to increases in the buy-up prices of this year's wheat (wheat prices rose by approximately 25 percent and flour prices, on that basis, by approximately 21 percent).

It was judged that price increases have been unjustifiably high in a number of municipalities, and that some other municipalities had behaved in keeping with previous accords.

Problems in agriculture show that under the present circumstances food cannot be cheap. This is primarily caused by the failure of the country's own production to fully meet internal consumption needs, requiring considerable quantities of wheat to be imported during preceding years, largely on credit. These credits now have to be repaid at a considerably less favorable rate of exchange for the dinar and the present foreign exchange differences have consequently been added to new bread prices in some of the republics.

The way out of these difficulties should be sought in higher production and, above all, the higher buy-up of wheat, for which there are real possibilities. It is also necessary to be more rational in using the available quantities of homegrown wheat, flour, and bread.

REACTION IN VOJVODINA TO LOSS COVERAGE

AU171226 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 12 Aug 83 p 2

[Branislav Gulan commentary: "Fire Fighting"]

[Text] The losses of the Vojvodina economy last year amounted to 11.2 billion dinars and were almost 3 times the amount of a year earlier. The trend of growing losses has continued this year, so that in the first 6 months the losses reached the enormous sum of 8 billion dinars.

And now what?

As in other regions, funds are being sought to cover the losses. It seems, however, that some actions have always run out of steam. It is well known that some collectives are simply "subscribed" to losses and that they regularly expect aid for their operations from the social community at large. This is impossible; the overall reserves of the province contain only a half of the sum required, and money had to be pooled in production groups, collected by law to provide additional sums, and supplied from various other cources.

Of course, all this does not cause any enthusiasm in the collectives that work well. Therefore, for instance, there is much "comment" in Vojvodina about the law that has just been passed to provide some of the money to cover the losses. The delegates of the Assembly of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina have decided that 0.29 percent will be allocated from business funds to liquidate the deficit of the sugar producers. In this way, 1.17 billion dinars will be provided to make good the losses in five newly-constructed sugar refineries in Vojvodina, but this will automatically impose a burden on the income of the collectives that have been working well. According to some opinions, this means a further socialization of losses.

In any case, it is a completely temporary "medicine." No lasting solution is offered.

Certainly this is not merely a Vojvodina problem, because it confronts a large number of collectives all over the country, where, we may recall, the losses last year amounted to 66 billion dinars. At this moment, it is therefore necessary to institute, a change in business operations; to improve the supply of raw materials to the economy, to reexamine the high rates of interest and the utilization of capacities, and to work more. All this would certainly be reflected in some other sectors of the economy, but it is certain that the high losses carry a warning that unless something is done, the economy may get into even deeper waters of liquidity shortage than at present.

The present "fire-fighting" only leads to the situation where even some of the organizations that work well join the loss-makers, because their income is being reduced.